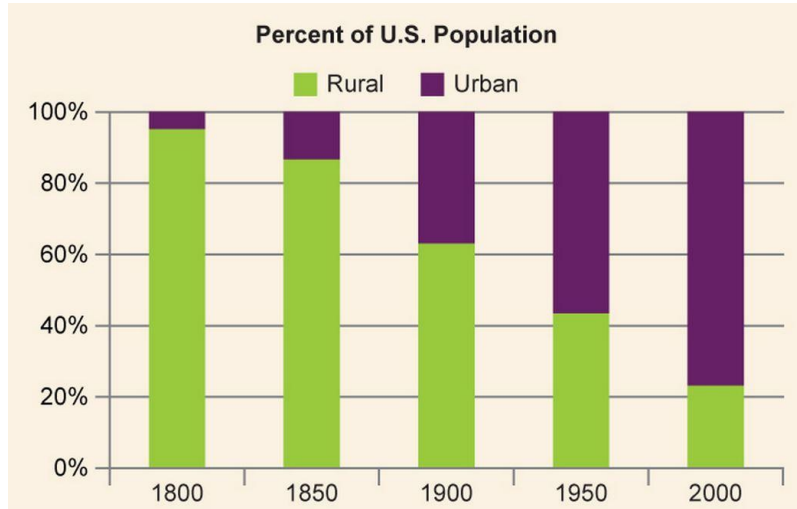
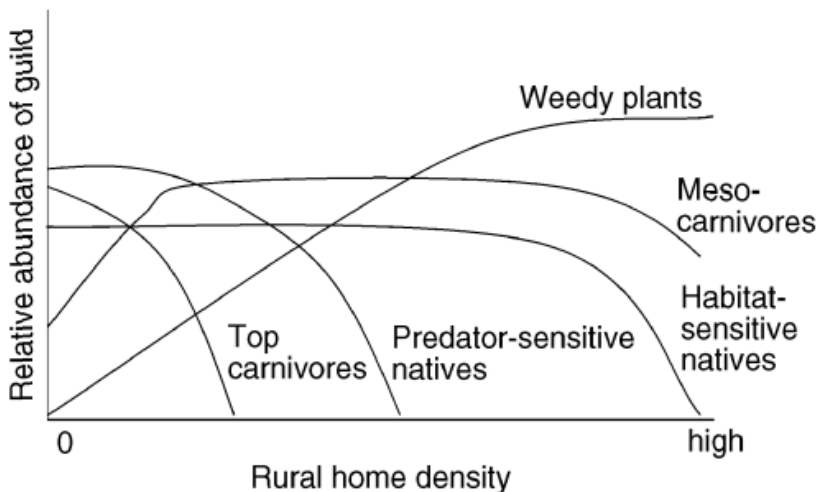


Exurban and Suburban Development

As the population grows and the demand for goods continually increases so does the population density in urban areas. People are crammed into crowded cities where commerce is centered. While these places may be a tolerable home for some many find these areas too busy and congested to live. Many individuals who earn a living during the day in large cities prefer to retire to a more “natural” less congested place to lay their heads at night. This coupled with increasing population has led to the explosion in development of new suburban and rural communities. As these residential areas begin to develop it is not far off that businesses begin to tag along to capitalize off of these people. These developments are nice and cozy places that are safe and isolated from the big cities and bring people peace of mind. What is not seen directly is the displacement of large numbers of native species. Many animals are displaced by these pop-up communities. The entire biosphere that once existed in these areas is thrown off kilter. As some animals simply move on to other areas some die from lack of vegetation after the natural landscape is removed. Other animals that are more, hearty in nature stick around and become pests, health risks or safety concerns to the human inhabitants.



Many of these biosphere are incredibly delicate and the biodiversity of the area can be completely diminished. As humans continue to settle in these areas the landscape is fragmented by the construction of homes, roads, yards and other structures. This reduces the habitable area and increases competition. Many large predators either die off or move away. This cause the population of these hearty animals to spike. One such animal is the white tailed deer. Deer are very robust creatures and can survive on a diet ranging from grass to flowers to leaves from trees. These human developments do not seem to interfere with their survival or reproduction. Some of these declines or increases in species populations are nonlinear with respect to the intensity of exurban development. Meaning just a seemingly small encroachment by human constructions can lead to drastic changes in the biodiversity of an ecological system.



In conclusion not only do cities contribute to pollution and greenhouse gas emission but they lead to the development of metropolitan areas in which suburban areas are developed and wildlife are displaced. This can affect the biodiversity of an area and can even threaten to eliminate some species. People must proceed with great care when choosing a rural area for development in order to preserve the many diverse species that inhabit the world.

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